

The Daily Republican.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 20, 1894.

B. K. HAMMOND, J. H. ROSSER.
HAMSHIRE & MOSSER, Proprietors.
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

Entered at the Post Office at Decatur, Illinois, as second class mail matter.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For State Treasurer,
GEN. JOHN C. SMITH,
of Cook county.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CHARLES T. STRATTAN,
of Jefferson county.
For Congressman—14th District,
JONATHAN H. ROWELL,
of McLean county.
For State Senator—29th District,
JASON ROGERS,
of Macon county.
For Representatives—26th District,
JOHN T. FOSTER, of Logan co.
JOHN H. CROCKER, of Macon co.
For County Judge,
SAMUEL F. GIBBS,
of Macon county.
For County Clerk,
GEORGE F. HARRY,
of Macon county.
For County Treasurer,
GEORGE M. WOOD,
of Macon county.
For County Superintendent,
EDWIN PHILLBROOK,
of Macon county.
For Sheriff,
WILLIAM W. FOSTER,
of Macon county.
For Coroner,
JESSE E. BENDIRE,
of Macon county.

A full Republican vote is all that is needed in Macon county.

The "Senator" says he did not dodge Charles Morris' question, but the readers of the "Senator" organ are left totally in the dark as to what the answer was. Suppose the "Senator" give us his answer, and show that for once he did not dodge.

HUMBOLDT seems to have played out with our Democratic neighbor, who has no time to waste on anything short of a wholesale assessment of "fifty cents a head" on all the Democrats in Macon county. And, come to think of it, he has nothing to say about that either.

So far as heard from the treasury of the Democratic central committee is not overladen with the proceeds of that "fifty cents a head" assessment, and great fears are expressed by the bosses that the campaign may languish in consequence of the difficulty experienced in making collections. The second circular has not yet made his appearance.

The New York Financial Chronicle notes the fact that the United States government has paid of the national debt more than one thousand millions of dollars in seventeen years. The government debt was at its highest point August 31, 1865. It then amounted to \$2,735,000,000. On October 1, 1882, the debt of every dollar was only \$1.014, 120,223. With such ability to pay a great debt so rapidly, it is no wonder that our credit is kept at high water mark.

SENATOR EMMANUEL, of Vermont, puts the whole thing in a nutshell when he says: "I hope to see the law making power of this nation remain in the hands of the Republican party, because it has, without exception, so far as I recollect, passed all the good laws of national importance that have been enacted, and defeated all the bad bills that have been defeated in the past twenty years, against the general opposition of the representatives of the so-called Democratic party." That is a record for any party to be proud of.

There is not so very much need, perhaps, for the following sermon, from the Boston Gazette, just at the present time, though the last summer's fashions were a modification of the style of dress alluded to. Fashion, however, is a wheel which revolves round and round, and only a question of time when that which hath been will return to us again. Perhaps it will be slightly modified, but it will hardly be so hideous or so disgusting as to wear itself out beyond recall. What the Gazette says in regard to low necked dresses holds good also when applied to the sleeve of the dress:

"When mildly appears at a ball a triumph of nudity," as the French boldly call it, it doesn't help matters or modesty much for her to wear a flieu of flimsy muslin edged with precious lace over her bare rounded shoulders."

Economy is the road to wealth, but economy even from the tops of ladies' bodices is shocking. It gives vulgarity a chance for a successful personal exhibition with a sordid fascination that is revolting to every sensibility.

This report comes from Washington that the demand for the new gold certificates is much greater than the present facilities for supplying them. This is an indication of their great popularity, and that is caused by two reasons: First, their great convenience, and secondly, the saving that is made in the wear and tear of the precious metal by handling. The loss on gold coin in handling is much greater than is generally supposed, and a recent instance is given of a sum of \$500,000 being presented at one of the sub-treasuries, which was found to be \$300 short by weight.

THE SOUTHERN PENITENTIARY.

EDITORIAL:—An investigation.

in yesterday's Republican, attempts to answer some questions on the votes of Mr. Rogers in the view of a Logan county correspondent. This "you're another" method of discussion is not just what the people want, therefore I ask to reply.

In reference to the detailed items for certain state institutions mentioned by "Investigator," I take them to be correct. I have not examined the Journal of the House for 1877, but hope there has been no misrepresentation of the record. I am willing that these and all other appropriation bills for which I voted in 1877 and 1878 be compared, item by item, with those of 1881, for which Mr. Rogers voted. Did I vote for the bill establishing the southern penitentiary? Yes! I am the Jack who voted *aye* on the bill to establish a penitentiary in the southern part of the state. The crowded condition of the penitentiary at Joliet, and the great distance from points in Southern Illinois to that institution, seemed to demand a new penitentiary at some eligible point in the southern part of the state. Its location unfortunately was left to a commission to be appointed by Governor Cullom. The location at Chester, a point almost inaccessible from interior points in the state, on "Jake" Bunn's "hackberry patch," which land was bought at an exorbitant price, was a scandal and a steal over which I had no control. It was presumed that our good governor would appoint men who would have some regard for common decency and right in its location. Yes, the penitentiary, at Chester has turned out to be "one of the worst jobs ever fastened on the people of Illinois." Its location at Chester will make it a "sink hole" for the people's money while it remains there. The action of the commission of location will for all time be considered a shame and disgrace to the state. The scandals which have been connected with the erection of the buildings are an outrage on the people of the state. Over this the General Assembly of which I was a member had no control.

The institution was believed to be needed. A number of democratic members who voted against it conceded this, but were opposed to it because they declared that there would be a grand steal and job in its location and building. Their prophecies proved to be correct.

But what a sad commentary on our great and glorious state that its needs cannot be provided for without scandals and jobs permeating the whole expenditure of the people's money! What a reflection it is on the republic executive of the state that the commissioners appointed by him bring such scandal and disgrace on the commonwealth! Must the needs of the state go unsupplied; must the proper care of our criminals, our insane, our deaf and dumb, our blind, be not provided for, simply because our republican governor cannot find honest men to carry out the provisions of the legislature? The Chester penitentiary is not the only job, a nasty, dirty, scandalous steal, that has been fastened on the people of the state by the action of those who carry out the will of the legislature.

Respectfully,
S. S. JACK

Mr. Jack has claimed that as the interrogatories propounded by "Investigator" appeared in the Illinois Press he should be permitted to reply through the same medium, and we cheerfully accord him the privilege. Like all public servants who are accused of wrong doing Mr. Jack proceeds to lay all the blame on somebody else, and in this case attempts to make Gov. Cullom the scapegoat. But right here comes in the inconsistency of our artful neighbor. He voted to place \$200,000 in the hands of a commission which he knew—according to his own proclaimed opinion—would misappropriate the money. Mr. Jack belongs to a party that never misses an opportunity to brand Republican officials as a set of conspirators and thieves. The burden of his own song for many years has been that the government of the state and nation has been in the hands of a set of thieves. In the campaign of 1876 particularly this was one of the Bourbon's pet arguments, and Mr. Jack joined heartily in the shibboleth of his party, "Reform is necessary." If he was to be believed then, he did not consider Shelby M. Cullom a fit man to have control of any measure that "had money in it." Indeed, at the last meeting held by the Bourbons in Decatur that year, a transparency was flaunted in the faces of the public with this peculiar Democratic inscription: "An Honest Republican is an impossibility." The exhibition of this insulting banner was but the legitimate effect of the teachings of the Democratic leaders—of whom Mr. Jack was one of the chiefs—that no Republican could be trusted, and that all were a set of thieves. We cannot for a moment suppose that the many charges of dishonesty laid at the door of Republican officials by Mr. Jack during that campaign, as well as in many previous and succeeding ones, were made other than in good faith. We will not do him the injustice of saying that they were used merely as campaign thunder. We

will give him credit for being honest in his statements, but this makes his vote on the Chester "steal" all the more inexplicable. He believed that Governor Cullom was a schemer and a dishonest man, and that he voted to put \$200,000 of the people's money into the hands of a commission to be selected by this "Republican thief." He says now that the "steal" was a matter over which the General Assembly had no control. It could certainly have controlled the matter by a refusal to appropriate the money and place it in the hands of a set of men appointed by a "thief," and that is what Mr. Jack was wont to consider all Republican officials. Another apology for his vote on this "steal" will be in order.

Sell Off Your Corn.

Prof. Johnson, of Champaign, Ill., correspondent of the Country Gentleman, said in last week's issue of that journal:

"I gathered nine of the largest ears I could find from a field planted 120 days ago, and they weighed with the husk on a trifling over thirteen pounds. Deprived of their husks, the weight of the grain was reduced to 11 pounds, and when thoroughly dried they were reduced to a trifling over 8 pounds. If corn is marketed as it falls it will contain so much water that, even if 80 pounds are taken to the bushel, it will be more profitable for the grower to sell it until June, 1895, and sell it for 80 cents. Perhaps it will shrink one half, or nearly that, but the wastage and rattle, the expense of cribbing, twice handling, the interest, etc., will be equal to it. No doubt corn of this year's crop will be called for as soon as it is not before, it is fully ripe; and, considering the poor quality, I think that those who sell their surplus the earliest (provided of course that the bottom does not fall out of the market) will make the most money."

The Four Corners of the Year.

Advancing Argus.

In plain fact, there have been but four comets seen thus far in 1892. The first celestial vagrant of the year was discovered by Mr. Wells, of the Dudley Observatory, March 17 and for a long time it monopolized the attention of astronomers in both the old and new world, owing to its unique features.

Although the period of the Wells comet has not yet fully elapsed, enough is known to show that the comet will not return to view under 1000 years. The second comet of the year was seen but once, and then for only a short time by the astronomers who were observing the sun's eclipse from Egypt last spring. It was described in a brief dispatch which noted the success of the observations of the eclipse as "a fine, bright comet close to the sun and astronomers for a long time watched for its appearance, on the supposition that it would be visible on its return from perihelion, but without success. The third comet of the year was discovered on Sept. 13, and duly chronicled by Professor Barnard, of Nashville, Tenn. At first, owing to the place of its discovery in the constellation of the Twins, it was presumed to be the famous Pons comet of 1812, but this was subsequently shown to be an erroneous supposition owing to its direction of motion. The Barnard comet which was at the time of its discovery a faint telescopic object, about 12 seconds of arc in diameter, is now approaching perihelion, which it will attain about the 7 of November. At its brightest it will be but about three times as large as when first seen.

Keeping Apples.

The security and consequent high prices of good apples in the spring has induced large numbers to study the art of keeping apples. We learned it years ago. Here it is: Pick without bruising. Store without bruising. Store without frosting. Keep in bulk with a free circulation of air and as cool as possible without freezing. Some would say keep in dry air. This is a mistake. We have seen hundreds of bushels kept in bins holding 200 and 300 bushels in a cellar where the water was six inches deep on the bottom. The apples were kept up on blocks and not stirred from the time they were put in until April, and when taken out were perfectly sound and covered with a oily coating; the variety was Rhode Island Greenings. The less apples are stirred the better when well packed and carefully stored.

Two-Cent Letter Postage.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

T. O. Howe, postmaster general, declares his belief in the near possibility of cheaper postage without making the postal service a burden to the general government. A St. Louis gentleman has patented a combined envelope, letter and stamp. The letter is of ordinary size, with a stamp impression on one corner and narrow gummed flaps on two sides. These can be quickly used, are safe from mail tamperers, and may be sold by the government without loss at 2 cents each. This combination is likely to be adopted by the department.

The True Friends of Our Late President.

From the New York Tribune.

The true friends of our late president are justly indignant at the bolts in New York and elsewhere calling themselves Garfield Republicans. The Warren Tribune, the leading republican journal of the Garfield district, indignantly brands it as a case of stealing the liver of heaven to serve the devil in. "Gen. Garfield," it says, "was always true to his party. He would have scorned to do ought to injure his own party or aid the enemy. He never bowed, never sulked in his tent. He was simply a Republican everywhere and all the time." This is according to the record.

Go to Dr. Thomas S. Hoskins to get your dental work done. Cor. Main and Water streets, Decatur, Ill. 24dt

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

MEMPHIS, Ill., Oct. 19.—A sad accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the Memphis and Clinton railroad, which, it is thought, he attended with fatal results to two young lives. As the engineer on the freight train started a curve three miles west of Walnut, he noticed that two children were on the track. He whistled for brakes, and did everything in his power to stop the train and signal the children to get off the track, but they seemed unconscious of the danger, and he with such a heavy train could only succeed in checking the rate of speed from twenty to about twelve miles an hour when the train reached the innocent victims and passed on. The conductor and engineer say the suspense was terrible, as the children were a quarter of a mile off when first discovered. As soon as the train was brought to a stop they backed up and found that one of the children, a little 3-year-old son of Mr. Clayton Knight, had his right leg crushed to atoms below the knee, and the other, a little 3-year-old daughter of Mr. F. Kelley, was caught by the cowcatcher and thrown quite a distance from the track. She had no marks save a few bruises about the head and face. The two children were picked up, but went into a swoon immediately after, and have since died. It is thought the boy cannot live. It appears the children wandered from their homes, only about fifty yards from the track, and crawling under the fence, got onto the railroad. The parents, hearing the alarm signals of the train, and noticing the absence of their children, rushed out, and were witnesses of the horrible spectacle of the train rushing over their little ones.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 19.—This morning a few minutes after ten o'clock, General Joseph A. Mabry, Major Thomas O'Connor and Joseph A. Mabry, Jr., were killed in a shooting affray. The difficulty began on yesterday afternoon by Gen. Mabry attacking Major O'Connor and threatening to kill him. This was at the fair grounds and O'Connor told Mabry that it was not the place to settle their differences. Mabry then told O'Connor that he should not live. It seems Mabry was armed and O'Connor was not.

The cause of the difficulty was an old feud about the transfer of some property from Mabry to O'Connor. Later in the afternoon Mabry sent word to O'Connor that he would kill him on sight. This morning O'Connor was standing at the door of the Mechanics' National Bank, of which he was president. General Mabry and another gentleman walked down Gay street on the opposite side from the bank. O'Connor stepped into the bank, got a shot gun, took down Mabry, and then shot at the other gentleman. Mabry fell dead, being shot in the left side. As he fell O'Connor fired again the shot taking effect in Mabry's thigh. O'Connor then rushed into the bank and got another shot gun. About this time Joseph A. Mabry, Jr., son of General Mabry, came rushing down the street unseen by O'Connor until within forty feet when young Mabry fired a pistol, the shot taking effect in O'Connor's right breast, passing through the body at the heart. The instant Mabry shot O'Connor turned and fired, the charge taking effect in young Mabry's right breast and side. He fell pierced with twenty bullets and all most instantly O'Connor fell back dead without a struggle. Young Mabry attempted to rise, but fell back dead.

General Mabry and his son Joe were acquitted only a few days ago of the murder of Moses Lunsby and Dan Lunsby, father and son, who were killed some weeks ago. Will Mabry was killed by Dan Lunsby last Christmas. Major Thomas O'Connor was one of the wealthiest men in the state.

Cincinnati, Oct. 19.—Major O'Connor, who was killed this morning at Knoxville, became known here as a member of the firm of Huston & Co., contractors, who completed the Cincinnati Southern railroad. The firm was composed of R. G. Huston, Major O'Connor and Mr. Neely. Major O'Connor made a most favorable impression upon all who met him. He was a keen sighted business man having accumulated a fortune since the war valued at ten million dollars. At the same time he was lavish in helpful needs to deserving persons and institutions. He has no children. He was noted for his interest in young men and his liberal assistance. His partner, R. H. Huston, resides here. Upon him as well as upon numerous other friends, the news falls like a cruel blow.

President Arthur's Vote.

Special Telegram to the Times-Oregon.

New York, Oct. 18.—A stalwart man in blue leaved against a wooden Indian in front of No. 402 Third avenue, at 6:30 this evening, lazily swinging a club. Upon the other side of the Indian hung the legend "Registry of Voters." A moment later a carriage rolled up. The door was flung open, and a portly man of dignified mien, attired in a closely buttoned Prince Albert coat, a fall overcoat and a high hat, alighted. He gave his residence as No. 123 Lexington avenue. The place in the books had already been found by the clerk.

Never Falls.

Mr. J. Leish, warehouseman for Lantz Bros., Buffalo, N. Y., says he had a well known on the foot he attributed to clubbiness. He used Thomas' Electric Oil, and is troubled no longer.

City Book Store.

The finest gold leaf moldings of latest styles always on hand. Moldings of all kinds kept and picture frames made to order. Examine our new books and novelties.

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PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—Considerable surprise was manifested to-day over an announcement appearing in the papers calling the "business men of the front," and requesting that they meet at parlor C, Continental hotel, to-morrow evening. It was announced that "those interested in a republican government, the protection of free trade, and a continuance of our wise financial system, and willing to aid in making arrangements for a public meeting of business men, are invited."

It was learned that this meeting has been called by the Republican state committee under peculiar circumstances. Some time ago Gen. C. H. T. Collis wrote a letter to Chairman Cooper in which he stated that since the Ohio election the business men had become scared; mercantile pursuits had lagged and stocks had continued to decline with great rapidity. He suggested that the business men be called together to discuss the issues and devise means to prevent the accession of the Democracy to power. After considering the matter a few days, and consulting with a number of business men, it was agreed to call the meeting. Just what it is to be done has not been determined.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—The inquiry into the alleged insanity of Frances M. Scoville, wife of Geo. Scoville, and sister of Charles J. Guiteau, the murderer of President Garfield, began in the county court to-day, on complaint of her husband, who appeared on behalf of the prosecution. The day was occupied in the selection of a jury and the hearing of the opening statements of counsel. Scoville in his statement gave a history of the Guiteau family, claiming that a streak of insanity has run through it since 1700, and that of 11 children of her father, three died insane and two of diseases closely allied to it. Mr. Blanchard, Mrs. Scoville's attorney, in his statement charges Scoville with inhuman treatment of his wife, and stated that he, instead, should be in a lunatic asylum. The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

Indianaapolis, Ind., Oct. 19.—A dispatch to the News announces the death of Hon. John D. Deftrees, late public printer, at Berkley Springs, Va., this morning.

An Example for Poor Boys.

Mr. Jay Gould has lately invited estimates from the shipbuilders for an ocean yacht which shall beat everything of the same sort in the world; and in this yacht he proposes to circumnavigate the globe. Twenty-five years ago, Jay Gould was a clerk in a counting room in Oswego county, N. Y., salary \$15 a month. To-day he is ordering up steam yachts, backed up by a fortune of \$100,000,000. In the rise and progress of Jay Gould the world can see what American institutions are doing to encourage the poor boy of to-day to become the millionaire of to-morrow.

What Jay Gould has done other boys can do, provided they are equally enterprising and industrious. What has been, may be. Almost any man or boy can become rich in this country provided he can be made to believe that the accumulation of property is of more importance than standing on the street corners smoking cheap cigars or indulging morbid appetites at saloons and places of vice.

The only way to deal with a liar is to beat him at his own game. An American who had been to Europe was telling a friend, who knew he was a liar, about his trip across the Atlantic, and how on the 25th of the month, "they encountered a swarm of locusts that carried every stitch of canvas off the ship." The listener looked thoughtful a moment, and then said, hesitatingly: "Yes, I guess we met the same swarm of locusts the next day, the 26th. Every locust had on a pair of canvas pants." The first liar went around the corner and kicked himself.

Hon. Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic politician, generally, and the English manufacturers, are all in favor of free trade.

Opposed to them are the manufacturers, mechanics, wool-growers, and all people who make something or have something to sell, aided and recognized by the Republican party. English money contributed by English manufacturers is expended without stint to aid in the election of Democratic congressmen.—Bloomington Leader.

No Off Years.

Young men there are no off years for an honest man. If you are a Republican you cannot afford to jeopardize the interests of the country by trifling with your vote. So long as the ballot box is tampered with at the south and a score of men who can wipe out the 2000 colored Republican voters in a single district there will be no off year with honest men at the north.

Dehydrated persons and sufferers from wasting diseases such as consumption, scrofula, kidney affections, will be greatly benefited by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

20 d&wt

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TO THE PUBLIC.

Experience of fifty years in this and other States has fully demonstrated that Mutual Fire Insurance is the cheapest and consequently the best. The Commercial Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Decatur, Illinois, is organized under this basis, having for incorporators some of the most successful business men of Decatur, who have tested fully the Mutual plan of Fire Insurance; and being desirous of keeping the money at home instead of paying it to foreign corporations, they have freely given their experience, time and labor to the formation of The Commercial Mutual Fire Insurance Company, in order that the people of this section may derive all the benefits of such an institution and the additional benefit of keeping the insurance money at home. The Mutual system of Fire Insurance creates a powerful interest in every policy holder, as every one who insures has an equal voice in the management. This is the surest guarantee the public can have, that the affairs of the Company will be managed solely in the interest of the policy holders.

Those wishing Insurance will please call at once, or address the Company at its office in Central Block, where the Secretary or General Inspector will be pleased to write up any Insurance you may desire to place with The Commercial Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Decatur, Ill.

Jas. W. Havorth,
P. Loe,
W. H. Linn,
D. S. SHELLBARGER,
B. F. TAYLOR,
Executive Committee.

Oct. 13—d&wt.

Don't you forget it, that the third annual ball of the Decatur Cigar Maker's Union, No. 20, will be given at Guard's armory, on Friday evening, Oct. 27th. Tickets, admitting gentlemen and ladies, \$1.00 each. Good music has been engaged.

12dt

WANTED, LOST, FOUND, &c.

(Notices in this column, of five lines or less, will be inserted one week for 2 cents, payable in advance. No trade advertisements inserted in this column.)

LOST—A diary-book for 1895. The finder will please return it to H. Buck and receive a suitable reward.

WANTED—Two girls, one for the dining room and one to do general work. Call at the Thomas House on East Main St. 19 dt

LOST—Between East Chicago street and Second Main street, a lady's gold watch-chain. Finder will please return it to this office.

BREAD—I have moved my bakery from North Main to Chestnut street, where I will be pleased to fill all the general work and deliver bread, rolls, cakes, etc., at the lowest prices. Call on or write to J. W. H. Baker, 101 Chestnut street.

INTEREST TO EVERYBODY.—The best and most reliable upholsterer and furniture repairer in the city can be found at the "Furniture House," Furniture House, 101 Chestnut street.

COLLECTING AGENTS.—The undersigned, J. M. Lowry, Justice of the Peace and Collector of the City of Decatur, Illinois, is now collecting for the City of Decatur, Illinois, all taxes, fines, and other amounts due to the City of Decatur, Illinois. Call on or write to J. M. Lowry, 101 Chestnut street.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE of Kaufman & Harnisch, 101 Chestnut street, Decatur, Ill., is now receiving applications for the sale of property. Call on or write to Kaufman & Harnisch, 101 Chestnut street.

SOME very desirable lots on West Main street, near the city hall, are for sale. Call on or write to J. M. Lowry, 101 Chestnut street.

Wanted—A property owner who has a lot of land for sale. Call on or write to J. M. Lowry, 101 Chestnut street.

CHERRY LOTS.—A property owner who has a lot of land for sale. Call on or write to J. M. Lowry, 101 Chestnut street.

IF THIS MEETS THE EYE OF ANY ONE

Who at the present time, or in the near future, desire to know just where to purchase any kind of goods for "KEEPING HOUSE," and where you can receive REAL VALUE FOR EVERY DOLLAR YOU EXPEND.

LIDDLE'S

is the place, Court House Block, East

